

No. 14,296.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1898-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

TO GIVE US CONTROL

England Willing to Modify Treaty Regarding Nicaragua Canal.

ACTION WILL SOON BE TAKEN

Mr. Henry White Believed to Be Arranging New Terms.

STATE DEPARTMENT PLANS

LONDON, December 23.-There seems to be little doubt that Great Britain will agree to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The temper of the cabinet and public opinion, which largely influences the government's policy, points to such action, though no definite understanding with the United States has yet been reached.

Great Britain desires that the Nicaragua canal be constructed and is willing that the United States should control if the United States guarantees its neutrality and safeguards British interests.

The reports from Washington that the

British ambassador there, Sir Julian Pauncefote, has been instructed to negotiate the abrogation of the treaty are incorrect, though it is likely he will soon receive instructions to that effect.

Impression in London.

The impression here is that the British foreign office and the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Henry White, incidental to his visits to cabinet ministers, will arrange the basis of action. Mr. White spent range the basis of action. Mr. White spent part of the week with the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House, and he goes today with his family to spend Christmas week with the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, the country seat of the duke, who is lord president of the council. There Mr. White will meet another influential minister, Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India. Anglo-America: questions will naturally be discussed.

Parts to Be Cancelled.

It is the purpose of the Stats Department to move toward the cancellation of that part of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which prohibits the construction of or control of the Nicaraguan canal by Great Britain or the United States. It can be authoritatively stated, however, that while the depart ment has long been disposed to accept the view of some publicists to the effect that the treaty is still in force, it did not con-template a formal opening of negotiations tempate a formal opening of negotiations to secure the desired amendment until Congress had made some progress, at least, toward the enactment of the Nicaraguan canal bill. The obvious purpose is to prevent the department from being placed in the faise position of negotiating for an object which Congress may, before the conclusion, deem to be undesirable. After the experience had with the general arbitration treaty, there is a particularly strong tion treaty, there is a particularly strong disinclination to be again placed in this at-titude. However, now that the matter has been publicly brought into such promi-tence, the negotiations may be opened at an earlier date than was originally con-templated, though it may be taken for granted that their intimation will be an evidence of the Provide. ace of the President's conviction that

Congress will surely pass some acceptable canal bill before adjourning.

Advantage to Great Britain. Although the gain to English commercial that may fairly be expected to result from the construction of the canal by the American government will make the waterway as important to Great Britain as it is to the United States, there is still evidence going to show that the British government may seize upon the opportunity to ask for a quid pro quo. It is hard to perceive just now what shape this will take, but it is suggested, with considerable plausibility, that this may afford the key to the solution of the reciprocity problem, which has so greatly embarrassed the Canadian high joint commission. In other words, in con-sideration of the relinquishment of her rights in the Micaraguan canal, England may ask for Canada a much more liberal reciprocity treaty than can be arranged under existing conditions.

NEW TREATY WITH PERU.

It Will Provide for Arbitration in International Matters.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Capt. J. B. Hickey, military attache of the United States legation in Peru, arrived here today on the Panama liner Allianca. He is on his way to Washington.

Speaking of the notification of the abroga-

tion of the commercial treaty between the United States and Peru, which expires by limitation next October, Captain Hickey said that it will be followed by a new treaty, one of the principal features of which will provide for arbitration of claims which will provide for arbitration of claims of citizens of one country against the other, which will do away with the friction attending the McCord and Godfrey claims.

About the secret mission of Commander Carlos Ferryos of the Peruvian navy to France and Spain. Captain Hickey said that the report that he was going to purchase warships was laughed at in Lima, and that it was there said that if he made such a statement at the istnums he was

such a statement at the isthmus he was simply romancing. Captain Hickey said Peru is far too poor at present to indulge in

Peru is far too poor at present to induge in luxuries like warships.

Another passenger on the Allianca was Victor Fridian, who claims to be an Amer-ican citizen, and says that the Peruvian government confiscated all of his property, and that he was compelled to fly to save his life. Fridian said he made his way on a sailing ship to San Francisco, and there found spies awaiting him. Next he field to the isthmus and there became a steerage passenger on the Allianca for New York. Fridian did not go into the details of his troubles in Peru.

Captain Hickey said that he had heard nothing about Fridian before booxiting the

nothing about Fridian before boarding the

STEAMER IDAHO IN HARD LUCK. Has a Collision With the Flowergate,

a British Vessel. NEW YORK, December 23.-The Wilson line steamer Idaho, which arrived yesterday from Hull, with bow damaged by striking an unknown obstruction and fore peak full of water, was in further trouble today. While getting under way to proceed to he dock from her anchorage below Liberty Island she drifted with the outgoing tide against the British steamer Flowergate, at anchor, outward bound for Philadelphia. and considerably damaged the Flowergate's The Idaho was not apparently in-

SULTAN'S AID MURDERED.

Killed by Hafuz Pacha Yesterday in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 23.-Ghani Bey, the sultan's aid de camp, was murdered yesterday by Hafuz Pasha in a quarrel which took place in a pastry cook's. Ghani Bey became notorious owing to his lawless proceedings in Epirus. He also inspired terror here by extorting money un-der threats of death. The officials of the The officials of the foreign embassies have frequently demanded the punishment of Ghani Bey, but always unsuccessfully.

Why Enlistment for a Term is Preferred to a Large Standing Army.

The minority of the House committee on military affairs today filed with the clerk their report in opposition to the Hull bill for the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men. It is as follows:

from the views of the majority of the committee because the bill reported makes a permanent standing army for the United States of over 100,000 men. Such an army is not necessary to be maintained in this country now, neither because of our relations to the islands of the sea, nor because of any necessity which in the past year has arisen in this country itself. The evils of dilated upon here. Such a standing army as the one proposed would in time of peace be a menace to the liberty of citizens, and in time of war would not be sufficient to meet successfully the armies of the first-class powers of the world. Happily we are so situated that a large standing army is not a necessity and would only be a luxury to be supported by the taxes of the people. It is estimated that the Hull bill will cost the people annually the sum of \$150,000,000. This would be a permanent charge upon the stands. \$15,000,000 are being annually paid people; \$145,000,000 are being annually paid to the soldiers of the civil war and the war with Spain, thus placing a permanent charge of \$295,000,000 upon the people of the United States, and this to maintain the military establishment alone, to say nothing of the navy.

Effect of a Large Standing Army. "The passage of this bill means the practical destruction of the National Guard and the volunteer troops of the states. With such a large standing army the citizen soldiery of the country would feel that it was not necessary to prepare for war in time of

peace, nor to go to war in time of war. "The taxes, which are now so burdensome to the people, will continue to be collected and will rather be increased than otherwise. No hope of economical administration can be indulged in while such permanent and lavish expenditure is provided for. "It is well understood that the great cor-porate interests of the country are de-manding this large standing army. Their reasons for such a demand are too obvious to be pointed out. These interests want force to enforce their demands, and a President dominated by such interests would have, with such a standing army, the means at his hand to invade the liberties of

the people, to suppress freedom of speech and to descrate the ballot box itself. "It is needless, however, to continue to point out the many evils of this bill; suffice it to say that both in form and substance it overturns the policy which has been pur-sued so successfully by this government for so many years and launches the country upon a course which can only terminate in the destruction of the liberties of the peo-

ready before next week.

The minority holding the views above expressed have thought they owed it to the country to present to the House of Representatives a substitute for the bill reported by the majority. They herewith report said substitute, as embodying every need of the government in its present condition, and at the same time preserving with scrupulcus care the liberty of the citizen and avoiding the evils of a great izen and avoiding the evils of a great

"The substitute provides for a permanent standing army of 30,000 enlisted men, about the number in the army before the war with Spain; the organization provided for in the substitute conforms to what it has been, with some few important changes. A larger number of men is provided for the artillery than usual by reason of the necessity of manning our coast defenses, upon which large sums have been spent. The substitute also provides for 50,000 volunteers, to be taken from the states and territories and the District of Columbia, in proportion to propulation. These volunteers portion to population. These volunteers are to be mustered out of the service of the United States within two years from the date of the passage of the act, unless sooner terminated. Their organization is to be the same as that of the regular army.

Preference Given Those in Service "Volunteer organizations now in service

are to be given preference as to re-enlistment. All volunteers now in the service of the United States are to be mustered out within sixty days from the passage of this act. The substitute is not to operate to discharge any commissioned officer who was in the army of the United States prior to the war with Spain. The necessity for this body of volunteer troops arises from the relations which the United States government now bears to Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and the Ladrone Islands. Fifty thousand men are very near the mark which the general of the army said would be necessary in these islands in his testimony before the committee on military affairs.

Representative Hay of Virginia, who pre-pared the minority report, estimates that the regular army establishment provided for in the minority substitute would entail an annual expenditure of \$30,000,000, or about \$1,000 per man, and that the volunteer force of 50,000, by the same calcula-tien, would cost fifty million, or a total during the existence of the volunteer army of \$80,000,000. The War Department is pre-paring official estimates, which will be estimates, which will ready in a few days.

DEPARTMENT WITHOUT CONTROL. Local Authorities Must Deal With the

First Mississippi. According to reports received here, the members of the 1st Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers carried things with a high hand on their way from Columbia, Tenn., where they were mustered out, to their rendezvous in Meridan, Miss. It is reported that many of the soldiers were drunk on the trip, and amused themselves by shooting at the houses and people along the route. While their train was passing Eutaw, Ga., it is said, they fired on a colored woman named

Lucy Thomas and her son, who were standing near the car track, killing the boy and mortally wounding the woman.

It is said at the War Department that inasmuch as this regiment has been mustered out, the department has no further control over its members but that these over its members, but that they are clearly subject to the action of the local authorities where the alleged offenses were com

THANKS FROM HAVANA.

The City Council Expresses Gratitude for Aid for the Needy Poor. The following telegram was received at

the State Department last night: "HAVANA, December 22, 1898, 10:36 a.m. McKinley, President of the United States: "The city council, in solemn session, has resolved, in the name of the people of Ha-vana, to return its warmest thanks to you for the contribution sent in aid of the needy

poor. "MARQUIS ESTEBAN, President."

Return of Admiral Sampson.

Admiral Sampson arrived today at Tompkinsville on his flagship, the New York. Mrs. Sampson accompanied him. It is not likely that he will return to Havana, but after a suitable rest he will devote his attention to the thorough reorganization of the North Atlantic squadron, of which he

Views of the Minority of the House Military | Question of Franchises in Cuba and Details Regarding the Construction | Detectives Capture the Men Who Porto Rico Considered.

VETO POWER OF MILITARY GOVERNORS WORK LAID OUT IN SECTIONS SOME OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED

Cabinet Meeting Today.

"The minority of the committee dissent | SOME OF THE CALLERS

The care of detail with which the President and his cabinet guard the interests of the people of the new possessions and look far ahead in protecting this administration against charges of any kind was illustrated today by an agreement reached standing armies are too well known to be at the cabinet meeting instructing the military governors of Cuba and Porto Rico to be exceedingly careful in approving franchises to be granted by the municipal governments of those islands. It will be remembered that at a meeting of the cabinet ome time ago a stop was put to the auconomist government of Cuba peddling out franchises for street railways, gas conerns, electric lighting companies, etc. At that time various concerns were securing monopolies in the way of franchises. These were disputed by people who wanted franchises. The autonomist government expected to make lots of money out of fran-chises which it really had no power to grant permanently. The same thing is to be reckoned with when the United States takes charge. The municipal governments are to continue civil control of cities and towns. Speculators are eager to secure franchises of every kind, inasmuch as cap-ital is expected to rush into the islands o develop modern conveniences. The temptation to the municipal authorities will be great, and if left without restrictions franchises would probably be granted with a free hand, to be followed by accusations of fraud and dishonesty. When the Cubans obtain possession of the government they would have few rights left.

Veto Power of Military Governor. The military governor of Cuba will be instructed to carefully ascertain the facts bout all franchises granted and to disaprove of such as he does not think ought to be granted. He will have unlimited veto power in this respect. The order will, it is thought, result in curtailing numerous wildcat schemes and putting the matter of franchises on a legitimate and cautious basis. The interests of the Cubans will be protected and the good name of the United States will not be brought into question. It is likely that the same order will soon be

sent to the Philippines.

The cabinet was not in session long, and the time was devoted, it is said, to consideration of minor matters. The civil service order is still unsigned, and will not be ready before next week.

Quiet in the Philippines.

It is stated by cabinet members that noth ng of consequence comes from the Philippines. The situation there is apparently quiet and is not so strained as to cause no tice to be taken by the officials. The administration believes that the insurgents will quietly settle down, as they have been advised to do from the beginning, and will cause no serious trouble

Senator Stewart Confident.

Senator Stewart visited the White House today to see the President, but the cabinet was in session and he decided to call again The senator was asked about the contest to come off in his state in January. The senator did not talk as if he regarded the affair as a "contest," and was apparently confident of an easy victory in returning to the Senate. "There has been some treachery," said the senator, "but my friends assure me that this will be punished and that I will be returned "

Ex-Senator Manderson Calls.

Ex-Senator Manderson was at the White louse today, having been invited there by the President, who learned that the Ne braskan was in the city. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who may be the next United States senator from Nebraska, was at the White House about the same time. The visit of Mr. Manderson is thought to be the first he has made under this admin-istration. He has been in Washington only nce since President McKinley was inau gurated, and then for a day only.
While it is claimed that there is nothing

significant in Mr. Manderson's visit, many people think otherwise. The English and Russian ambassadorships are places which the President would like to fill with of Mr. Manderson's stamp. Since the Rus-sian mission has been raised to an embassy it is a position not to be turned aside. Pecuniarily the place is now as valuable as any in the foreign service. The great part which Russia promises to play in the east makes the mission one of the highest importance to this country. The President feels that it must be filled by a man of tact and talent, one who can hold his own with the representatives. with the representatives of any power in Europe. Senator Manderson, it is claimed by friends, would fill the President's measurements admirably. He could also afford to take the place, as he has the means to meet the heavy expenditures.

THERE WAS TOO MUCH TALKING.

Interests of the Service.

A report has been in circulation in the Treasury Department that Auditor Morris has issued an order preventing clerks in his office from talking to each other during work hours except upon matters of office business, the penalty to be dismissal from office. This alleged action, along with time clocks and a supposed unusual strictness with the clerks, has led to much talk at the treasury.

When Auditor Morris' attention was call ed to the story he said that the facts had been greatly exaggerated. He had one large room under him containing about twenty elerks, where the incessant talking had be come a nuisance. Most of the clerks in the room complained that they could not prop-erly attend to their work because of the unnecessary talking. These complaints led to the issuing of the order, which does not extend to the other offices under him, Mr. Morris said Morris said. The time clocks continue to be a source of

old clerks, who put in hours of extra time during a year, say they are given no credit for it, while if they desire to go out an hour to attend to a business matter the time is charged against their leave.

Secretary Hay Resumes His Duties. Secretary Hay resumed his duties at the State Department this morning. Although still suffering from the effects of an attack of grip, he is considerably improved and was emboldened to venture out by the bright and pleasant weather. Both he and Secretary Long, who has also been on the sick list, were in attendance at today's died today, after a short illness. born in Massachusetts in 1835. meeting of the cabinet.

OPPOSED TO THE HULL BILL AT THE WHITE HOUSE PROF. HAUPT'SREPORT ROBBERS IN CUSTODY

of the Nicaraguan Canal,

mated at \$135,000,000.

AGREES WITH GEN. LUDLOW

NEW YORK, December 23 .- The preliminary report of the Nicaragua canal commission, consisting of General Hains, Admiral Walker and Prof. Haupt, has been completed and will be read before the Senate committee either during the Christmas recess of Congress or immediately af- The plunder was worth about \$350. The

This report will give many details of construction in regard to the proposed route and will give a pretty close figure on the entire cost of the undertaking as far as human ingenuity can foresee. A summary of these costs has been made

out in sections, and, without going into the details of curves and levels, they are as The eastern harbor and jettles will require

about 9,000,000 cubic yards of soft excavation. The jetties themselves require about 400,000 cubic yards of rip-rap stone.

The Greytown Section. The Greytown section of the canal-that is, the section beginning at the harbor and reaching to the east divide-will require 16,000,000 cubic yards of earth and clay exavations. The three locks in this section will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 complete, with 3,000,000 yards excavation. This section is about thirteen and one-half miles in length and runs through the jungle country near the coast. There will be 700 acres of clearing and grubbing also in this section. The incidental expenses will amount to little besides those above enum-

erated, therefore they are omitted.

The divide section reaches from here through the high rocky range of hills to twenty-four miles further. There are 7,500,-000 cubic yards of rock in this cut and about 5,000,000 yards of earth and clay. The depth of this cut will be mitigated by the height of the canal, which is here 112 the height of the canal, which is here 112 feet above the sea. The actual cutting will be about 200 feet in the deepest part. From here begins the Ochoa section, which runs through the San Francisco basin and Florida lagoon. This is low country and the cutting which will reach to the Ochoa dam, 34½ miles from the Caribbean sea, will only add 10,000,000 yards to the figures, making a trifle over 40,000 000 cubic vards making a triffe over 40,000,000 cubic yard to the dam. From here a summary of the cut through the San Juan river will aggre gate 34,000,000 cubic yards, with about 5,000,000 more for curve widening and 2,000 acres clearing and grubbing. This will not include any of the dams or embankments, but simply the channel cutting in the bed of the San Juan river.

Cost of Ochoa Bam.

This makes 75,000 900 cubic yards of all grades of cutting to Lake Nicaragua. The cost of the Ochoa dam, upon which resis the entire feasibility of the route, has not | Arrangements to Take Formal Postaking is of so colossal a nature as to be be yond figuring within a unit, or even more. The dam will be over 1,500 feet in length, its foundation 75 feet below the bed of silt in the river bottom, and its rise over 130 feet. As the river will have to be turned from its course during this construction it will be seen that many details will have taken into consideration for an estimate

for its cost. The San Carlos embankment will cost everal million dollars and the estimates are being made. The cuts in the shallow part of the lake will aggregate 10,000,000 yards, making a total of \$5,000,000 to the

western division of the canal.
The estimates for the western division ave not been made yet. They are unde the direction of Admiral Walker's son, V. W. G. Walker, and they will amount to not less than 30,000,000 cubic yards more, making a total of 115,000,000 cubic yards of all kinds of excavation to the harbor at Brito, and allowing 9,000,000 cubic yards for dredging here the total estimate will come o nearly 125,000,000 vards, exclusive of all dams and embankments. It will be see that \$135,000,000 will be a conservative es imate of the entire cost of the canal, and Villiam Ludlow's report of 1896.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Republican Members Protest Agains the Special Session.

TOPEKA, Kans., December 23.-A protest gainst Gov. Leedy's action in calling a special session of the legislature has been presented in the house by Representative John Seaton of Atchison. It was signed by all the republican members. A similar protest was offered in the senate by the republicans of that body. The house reused to entertain the protest or have it ead, and adjourned. The senate protest was declared by the presiding officer to be out of order and was not even placed upon

The protest recites that the calling of the session is without sanction of the constiution or law, that the purpose of the session, as mentioned in the governor's mes-sage, covers legislation already attemptd to be enacted by the present law making body and a part of which was vetoed by Gov. Leedy. It is further declared by the republicans that the calling of a special session within two weeks of the meeting of the newly elected legislature is an attenual to consider the control of the newly elected legislature is an attenual to control of the newly elected legislature is an attenual to control of the newly elected legislature is an attenual to control of the newly elected legislature is an attenual to the control of the newly elected legislature is an attenual to the new legislature is an attenual to empt to override the will of the people and gain a political advantage to the party just about to retire from the administration of state affairs. A caucus of the populist members will be held to agree upon the bills to be presented for passage during the special session.

INDIGNITY TO SPANISH GRANDEE.

Marquis of Pinar del Rio Object of Insurgent Wrath.

HAVANA, December 23 .- Some Cubans entered the residence of the Marquis de Pinar del Rio, in the Cerro suburb of Havana, yesterday and compelled him to cry 'Vive Cuba libre." The marquis, who is one of the richest men in the island and of a noted family, complained to Captain General Castellanos, and a note on the subject was sent to the American evacuation commission. The Marquis de Pinar del Rio and other prominent Spaniards are determined to leave Cuba, their friends say, "unless the United States establishes a strong government and they are assured ample pro The joint evacuation commissions held a

meeting this morning.

The United States transport Florida arrived at Matanzas yesterday.

The United States flag was formally hoistat Cardenas yesterday by Lieutenant G. R. Syburn of the 8th regulars. Edward F. Lawrence Dead. CHICAGO, December 23.-Edward F

Lawrence, one of the most prominent capi-

talists of Chicago, and associated with

many large financial interests of the city,

What Was Accomplished at the Entire Cost of the Work Esti- Confession Made That a Portion Had Been Sold.

Committed Recent Burglary.

CASE TOBE HEARD TOMORROW

Detectives Hartigan and Parham have concluded their investigation of a robbery committed at the house of Mrs. Pollard, No. 1835 5th street, about three weeks ago. A gold thimble, diamond ring, crescent pin and other articles of jewelry were taken. officers have the alleged burglars in custody, and are in a fair way to recover a portion of the stolen property.

There was nobody in the house the night the burglary was committed. The thieves broke open a rear door and got the jewelry in a room on the upper floor. No possible clue to the perpetrators of the crime was left by the burglars, and it was not until Detective Hartigan learned that some of the property had been offered for sale that there was any chance of apprehending

them.

Several days ago Policeman Newkirk arrested four men on Pennsylvania- avenue for loltering about drinking places. Two of them had been seen to "hold-up" pedestrians. Paul Ryan, who was wearing sailor's clothes, and John Riley, two of the men arrested, were released on their personal bonds, while William Burns and John Chamberlain were held for the workhouse. Detective Hartigan learned that a man Chamberiain were held for the workhouse, Detective Hartigan learned that a man wearing a sallor's suit had offered for sale some jewelry, but when he reached court this man had gene. Yesterday he was in court again, and, with his companion, Riley, had been sentenced to the workhouse.

The judge turned the men over to Detectives Hartigan and Parham, and they soon learned from Ryan that he was no really a sailor, although his hat indicated he was a member of the crew of the "U. S S. Vicksburg." He admitted he had robbed Mrs. Pollard's house and said Riley had done the watching for him. He had the jewelry on him when he appeared in court the first time. When released he went to Manassas, Charlottesville and Richmond, Manassas, Charlottesville and Richmond, and disposed of the jewelry at these places. The thimble, which is worth \$60, he sold in Richmond for \$3, while the crescent pin was given for a bottle of whisky to a man in Charlottesville. Chamberlain and Burns were not with them at the time the robbery was committed, Ryan told the detectives, but they were together afterward. A young man named Harry Sanger, who A young man named Harry Sanger, who belongs in Ohlo, the officers allege, were with the alleged burglars after the house was robbed. Sanger is also in custody. The

TO OCCUPY GUAM.

Arrangements are being made by th Navy Department to take formal possession of the Island of Guam, in the Ladrones ceded to this country by Spain as a result of the recent war. The island will not come into the legal possession of the United States until the Paris peace treaty shall have been ratified. The steps now being taken are in anticipation of such action. It has been decided to establish a naval station at Guam, and orders have already been issued for the dispatch of the aux iliary cruiser Yosemite to that station. This reserves during the war, under command of Commander Emory, and rendered effi-cient service. She will be fitted out at the Norfolk navy yard and will make the long voyage to Guam by way of the Mediterra-nean sea and the Suez canal. It is expected that she will be ready to start early in January. Commander George E. Ide in command of the Yesemite under her

new assignment. OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

An Interesting Article in a Recent Swiss Review.

Consul General Dubois at St. Gall has made a report to the State Department in regard to Swiss opinion of American IIbraries. "While the great republic of the west," he says, "is teaching many useful things to the old world in the way of freedom, educational advancement and commercial progress, its influence is being felt in other ways as well. Heretofore we have been looked upon as a nation whose chief aim was making money, but now we are recognized as a potent element in the higher civilization. The press here contains frequent and intelligent articles concerning our public school system, our colleges and universities, our hospitals, our asylums for the insane, the deaf and dumb, and for those dependent upon public and private charity for support. To these institutions are given the highest praise. Recently much has been written about our public li-braries. In a late number of the Lausanne Bibliotheque Universelle et Revue Suisse an article was published by Mr. Albert Schinz on libraries in the United States. He describes in an interesting manner the very astonishing increase of public libraries in our country, and says that not only does the United States publicly and privately contribute five times as much annually for public library purposes as any other nation in the world, but it spends nearly as much annually for educational purposes as do England, France and Germany combined.

Late Naval Orders.

Commander W. I. Moore has been detached from the Leonidas, when put out of commission, and ordered to command the Abarenda, which has been selected as station ship for service at Guam, the new United States possession in the Ladrones. Lieutenant Commander I. Harris has been detached from command of the Vul-can and ordered home. All the other offi-cers of the Vulcan have been similarly detached. That vessel is about to be put out of commission.

Lieutenant Commander M. B. Buford

has been detached from the command of the Abarenda and ordered home. Lieutenant E. B. Underwood has been detached from the Terror and ordered to Pharmacist G. H. Klock has been

tached from the bureau of medicine and surgery and ordered to the naval laboratory at Brooklyn. Assigned to Gen. Brooke's Staff.

to duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding the division of Cuba, and will accompany him to Havana, Cuba. Mr. Vanderlip Improving.

to be out in a few days.

A telegram was received today from As-

The Candidate to Be Then Determined

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP

Republican Leaders in the State to Assemble

in This City.

Upon-Administration Desires

Judge Day.

A meeting is to be held in this city in the immediate future which will be attended by the republican leaders of Ohio and many of the aspirants for gubernatorial honors The purpose will be to canvass the strength of these would-be candidates, and determine which one shall have the support of the administration. Of those who are at this time importuning their friends for support, there are two who have some claim upon the party and upon the administration for past services; but there are also two more who are considered better fitted for the office, and who enjoy a higher standing at the White House.

Walting Judge Day's Answer.

The answer which Judge Day will give to the gentlemen of the committee of conference, when he is waited upon, may cause an easy solution of the vexed question. He is the preferred candidate of President Mc-Kinley and Senator Hanna, and it is presumed he would not be objectionable to Senator Foraker, because of the strict neutrality which he has observed in the fac-tional fights of the Ohio republicans. It is doubtful if Judge Day will consent to be a

doubtful if Judge Day will consent to be a candidate for governor, and, such being the case, President McKinley will be disposed to bear him in mind for the next vacancy on the Supreme bench.

With Judge Day out of consideration, there is a large degree of probability that the honor will go to Gen, Charles H. Grosvenor, who has wide reputation as an administration leader in the House of Representatives. Gen, Grosvenor declines to ensentatives. Gen. Grosvenor declines to en ter what he calls a general scramble for the nomination, but if the preference comes o him he will be glad to accept.

Though Senator Hanna is quoted as being avorably disposed toward James Hoyt of Neveland one of his confidential advisers is authority for the statement that he would rather see Day or Grosvenor nominated, for the reason that these two are better equipped than any others to take the stump on national issues and defend the war policy of the administration.

Two of the candidates who are working

the Ohio field with great industry at the present moment are Harry Daugherty of Fayette county, now practicing law in Columbus, and Judge George K. Nash, also of Columbus. Two years ago Judge Nash was chairman of the republican committee was chairman of the republican committee and managed the campaign which elected the Hanna legislature. In that legislative contest Mr. Daugherty was the personal representative of Mr. Hanna and did much toward securing his election to the Senate. The recent campaign in the buckeye state was managed by Mr. Daugherty as chairman, and with great success. It is apparent therefore that the claims of Nash and Daugherty for the support of the administration and Senator Hanna render the selection of either gentleman rather difficult lection of either gentleman render the se-lection of either gentleman rather difficult. But the qualifications of all of these gentle-men, their claims upon the party and the needs of the times are matters which the Ohio leaders will have to consider and set-tle when they come together in Washington within the next few days.

IN ACCORD WITH ENGLAND.

Representations Made by Minister

Conger to the Chinese Government. So far as can be learned here, the conflicting claims between the French and United States governments at Shanghai. China, do not involve any broad question relating to the acquisition of large tracts of China by France. Complaint was made to this government that the French representatives in China, under guise of extending the limits of their extra-territorial concession, had included in the claim certain property, valuable mainly for riparian uses, which had long been occupied or enjoyed by American citizens and American corpora tions. Upon this statement United States Minister Conger was instructed to protest to the Chinese government against tion on its part which would result in injury to the American citizens above de-scribed. It is gathered from the Shanghai dispatches that the British government has taken a similar course. But beyond that there has been no joint action between

the two governments.

It may be stated as to the broader question of territorial extension in China that without entering into any formal compac ernment is deeply interested in maintain the integrity of China against the rapacious schemes of European powers, and as Eng-land's policy seems to be in the same di-rection she will thus receive the great moral influence of our attitude, which may be as effective as formal joint action. The particular interest of our government in this matter is to maintain the open market for American goods in China.

REDUCED IN RANK.

Panishment of Mechanics at the League Island Navy Yard.

Secretary Long today took action in the cases of the mechanics in the department of construction and repair at the navy vard, League Island, who were recently suspended as a result of an investigation of the administration of that department. He wrote letters to each of these mechanics saying that the previous action of the Navy Department" is so far modified that your obsence from the yard is considered a suspension from rank and duty during that time, and you are now reduced from the position you held to the next lower grade in the same department."

The men affected by these orders are J. M. Davis, quarterman ship fitter; E. Kel-ler, quarterman laborer; John Hendricks, quarterman shipsmith; B. P. Morris, leading-man painter; E. Paynter, leading-man blockmaker; J. H. Pettit, master joiner; ames Spear, master shipwright; Joshua Wright, quarterman plumber.

Secretary Long, in speaking of his action, today said that these men were at fault and have suffered their punishment, and it must not be made to appear that they have been restored to their former positions, the fact being that each one was reduced in grade, thus suffering a loss of pay.

CLOSING THE DEPARTMENTS. Will Be Shut From Noon Tomorrow

Until Tuesday Morning. An agreement was reached at the meet

ing of the cabinet today for the closing of all the executive departments at noon on the Saturdays before Christmas and New Year day. They are closed by law on the days observed as Christmas and New Year day, so that when they are closed at noon tomorrow they will not be reopened for business until Tuesday morning next. They will be open for business on full time, however, during the remainder of the Maj. Lyman W. V. Kennon, assistant adjutant general, U. S. V., has been assigned Christmas holidays.

To Collect Customs at Clenfuegos. Maj. John J. Brereton, quartermaster, U. S. V. (captain, 24th U. S. Infantry), has been ordered to Cienfuegos, Cuba, to take charge of the custom house there and assistant Secretary Vanderlip, at St. Augussume the duties of collector of customs, under special instructions from the Secre-tary of War. tine, saying that he is improving and hopes

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BUSINESS POINTERS.

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in any other form.

Business is growing better

To get and hold your share

An advertisement in a daily

You can reach more than

twice as many Washington

purchasers through the col-

paper bears fruit more quickly and abundantly than

of it you must keep advertis-

Its Effect Upon the Conditions at

WHAT HE WOULD DO

Major General O. O. Howard, United States army, retired, appeared before the war investigation commission today. Only two members, Colonel Denby and General Wilson, were present when the session began. He was sworn by General Wilson, after stating that he preferred to be heard today if only by one member of the commission rather than postpone it. General Howard, one-armed, gray-headed and bearded, in plain black, with black necktie. ooked more like a minister than a retired

"After giving up hopes of being giving ctive service," said he, half apologetically, and being somewhat disappointed I re-

General Howard then described in brief his trips to Chickamauga. New Oricane, Jacksonville, Mobile, Port Tampa, Tampa, and other southern camps. The first camps was broken up when he reached there. He was ten days at Tampa. The camps he saw appeared clean and in good condition. At Tampa he saw a camp of colored troops, in which a great many casks of beer were lying around. He could not say whether or not they belonged to the canteen. He observed that there was trouble in getting the supplies from the railroads.

"I observed a cloud of files that hung around and was a pest at Mobile on my

ing. He feared that the odor might lead to an increase of sickness, as it continued

Speaking of the fine condition of some of the regiments, Gen. Howard said:

knew what they were about the men got along very well." "At Key West I visited four hospitals, That was a perfect camp. Everything was as neat as it could be. Everything

took the trouble to inform me that the fever had been brought there by this man. I don't think, as I said before, the doctors knew the cause of the fever. Still, that hospital was in prime condition."

male nurses. Col. Denby-"What do you think of the

Evils of Bureaueracy.

favor of bureaucracy. I don't like the idea of putting everything on one man at Washington. Take Chickamauga for instance. If the commanding officer had had entire control things would have been different." Gen. Wilson pressed the witness further and he stated that in the civil war Gen. Brooke had served under him. At Camp

command at Camp Thomas?"

Gen. Howard—"I did not have his camp particularly in mind when I spoke of bu-

reaucracy."

Gen. Wilson—"That was an important re-

adjutant had informed him of difficulty tney had at one time in obtaining supplies, Referring to the medical department of the army, he said:

of his own men. In this way, through his own medical staff, each commanding offi-cer would have direct knowledge and in-

memory." At length he illustrated the idea he meant to convey by referring to his own experience in active service. He described the routine of issuing a requisition, and stated, "It, as you see, takes a long time to get the supplies. I observed difficulty in getting ordnance, and it seemed to me that the ordnance department was being run from Washington more than it should be." Gen. Wilson agreed that there should be an ordnance depot at every camp, with an ordnance officer who could get supplies without waiting for a requisition.

demnations. Lessons of the War.

It was a very great achievement. If there had been time to get smokeless powder and such things, of course, the result would have been better. The regular army was small and therefore what was done for the great number of volunteers was the more creditable. We learned something from the war. If we had it to do over again, I would not favor sending the men to Tamps, New Orleans and southern

VISITED WAR CAMPS

Gen. O. O. Howard Relates His Experiences to the Commission.

BUREAUCRACY THE CAUSE OF EVILS

Camp Thomas.

rmy officer.

ceived a telegram from the army and navy Christian commission asking if I would visit the army camps as the delegate of the commission. I telegraphed back 'Yes,' and started the next day.

General Howard then described in brief

"I observed a cloud of files that fining around and was a pest at Mobile on my second visit there."

He stated that at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, in July, he noticed an offensive odor around the hospital and some of the camps. He went in search of Gen. Brooke, at headquarters, to make complaint, but did not find him. At length he met the obled surgeon, who stated that precautions chief surgeon, who stated that precautions were being taken and that over thirty barrels of lime had been scattered that morn-

to exist.

Gen. Howard stated that he observed a great many soldiers drinking beer at the canteen. He thought this was injurious, particularly as the men ate largely of improper food bought from vendors about the camp. He doubted if physicians were able definitely to point to the cause of typhoid fever. He said that the army and navy Christian commission had furnished large quantities of hymn books and ice water at Camp Thomas. The soldiers received these quantities of hymn books and ice water at Camp Thomas. The soldiers received thise gifts with expressions of thankfulness. The commission had, he said, done excellent re-lief work among the soldiers. In fact, the men have asked that it be continued, and have sent \$300 from Cuba for the purpose.

A Perfect Camp at Key West.

"When the officers had experience and

was as heat as it could be. Everything about the camp was in good shape. I don't think any other camp was superior to it.

"From there I went down to Gen. Lee's camp at Jacksonville. It was in fine condition. The drainage had been carefully attended to. I went into the hospital and found one case of typhoid fever there. The surgeon, a fine scientific, determined fellow,

Adverting to Camp Thomas again Gen. Howard stated that in his talks with Gen. Brooks the latter had little to say in the way of criticism. The general did, how-ever, commend the idea of employing fe-

suggestion that these nurses be organized into a corps?"

Gen. Howard-"I must say I am not in

Brooke. "Gen. Brooke," said the witness, "had great difficulty in obtaining answers to his communications sent to Washington." Gen, Wilson-"Did you have the impres-sion that Gen. Brooke was not in absolute

mark you made concerning 'bureaucracy, Do you think any one suffered from it? Gen. Howard—"I think they did." Gen. Howard stated that Gen. Brooke's

would not put the surgeon general under the heavy responsibility of conducting the medical service at all the camps on an independent basis. I would hold the com-manding officer of each camp responsible, Give him a surgeon and let him take care

Gen. Wilson asked if he thought condi-Gen. Wilson asked if he thought condi-tions at Camp Thomas had been brought about by "bureaucracy." Gen. Howard hesitated about a reply for a long time, stating that "his trouble was with his memory." At length he illustrated the idea

Gen. Howard finally admitted that Camp Thomas may have suffered from this species of bureaucracy. As he spoke the witness emphasized his conclusions by vigorously hitting the table with his left hand, He was emphatic, but temperate in his tone and hesitated to make sweeping con-

"The work of the War Department was, however," added Gen. Howard, "marvelous